WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 2000

VOLUME 2. GROUND-WATER-LEVEL AND GROUND-WATER-QUALITY RECORDS

INTRODUCTION

The Water Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey, in cooperation with State agencies, obtains a large amount of data pertaining to the water resources of Virginia each water year. These data, accumulated during many water years, constitute a valuable data base for developing an improved understanding of the water resources of the State. To make these data readily available to interested parties outside the Geological Survey, the data are published annually in this report series entitled "Water Resources Data - Virginia."

This series of annual reports for Virginia began with the 1961 water year with a report that contained only data relating to the quantities of surface water. For the 1964 water year, a similar report was introduced that contained only data relating to water quality. Beginning with the 1975 water year, the report format was changed to present, in one volume, data on quantities of surface water, quality of surface and ground water, and ground-water levels. Beginning with the 1990 water year, the quantity of data to be published made it necessary to present the data in two volumes; Volume 1 encompassed surface-water-discharge and surface-water-quality records and Volume 2 encompassed ground-water-level and ground-water-quality records.

This report is Volume 2 in our 2000 series and includes records of water levels and water quality of ground-water wells. It contains records for water levels at 269 observation wells and water quality at 120 wells. Locations of these wells are shown on figures 4, 5, 6, and 7. The data in this report represent that part of the National Water Data System collected by the U.S. Geological Survey and cooperating State and Federal agencies in Virginia.

Prior to introduction of this series and for several water years concurrent with it, water-resources data for Virginia were published in U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Papers. Data on water levels for the 1935 through 1974 water years were published under the title "Ground-Water Levels in the United States." These Water-Supply Papers may be consulted in the libraries of the principal cities of the United States and may be purchased from U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Federal Center, Bldg. 41, Box 25286, Denver, CO 80225.

Publications similar to this report are published annually by the Geological Survey for all States. These official Survey reports have an identification number consisting of the two-letter State abbreviation, the last two digits of the water year, and the volume number. For example, this volume is identified as "U.S. Geological Survey Water-Data Report VA-00-2." For archiving and general distribution, the reports for l971-74 water years also are identified as water-data reports. These water-data reports are for sale in paper copy or in microfiche by the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Virginia 22161.

Additional information, including current prices, for ordering specific reports may be obtained from the District Office at the address given on the back of the title page or by telephone (804) 261-2600.

Water resources data, including those provided in water data reports, are available through the World Wide Web on the Internet. The Universal Resource Location (URL) to the Virginia District’s home page is:

http://va.water.usgs.gov

COOPERATION

The U.S. Geological Survey and agencies of the State of Virginia have had joint-funding agreements for the collection of water-resource records since 1930. Organizations that assisted in collecting the data in this report through joint-funding agreements with the Survey are:

VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY, Dennis H. Treacy, Executive Director.

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS, Brian Ramaley, Director, Department of Public Utilities.

HAMPTON ROADS PLANNING DISTRICT COMMISSION, Arthur L. Collins, Executive Director.

Organizations that provided data are acknowledged in station descriptions.

RECORDS COLLECTED BY THE STATE OF VIRGINIA

In addition to data collected by the U.S. Geological Survey, there are included herein records for 181 observation wells operated by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality. These records are published as provided and are acknowledged in the "REMARKS" paragraph of each individual well. The Virginia Department of Environmental Quality is under the direction of Dennis H. Treacy, executive director. Published material for the ground-water wells is supplied through the Division of Water Program Coordination, Larry G. Lawson, P.E., director.

SUMMARY OF HYDROLOGIC CONDITIONS

Hydrologic conditions during the 2000 water year are summarized on the basis of water levels in a network of 13 index observation wells located across Virginia. These wells have been selected to represent general hydrologic conditions across the State. Water levels in other observation wells documented in this report, however, can differ from those in nearby index wells because of local differences in hydrologic conditions. Water levels in 11 index wells are used to evaluate the response of ground-water levels in the water-table aquifer to natural processes and human activities. Water levels in two index wells are used to summarize changes in ground-water levels in confined aquifers in the Coastal Plain of Virginia that result primarily from pumpage from these aquifers. The locations of the index wells and other observation wells documented in this report are shown in figures 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Water-Table Aquifer

The water-table aquifer is the shallowest aquifer in Virginia and is present throughout the State. It is formed in different geologic materials at different locations. Water levels in this aquifer typically reflect the effects of natural processes and human activities. The principal natural processes include recharge by precipitation across the land surface and discharge in low areas to seeps, springs, wetlands, lakes, and streams. Where ground-water levels are near the plant root zone, discharge is also by evapotranspiration. The principal human activities include withdrawals by pumpage and changes to land surface that affect rates of recharge and discharge. The index wells used for describing hydrologic conditions in the water-table aquifer generally are thought to be located in areas not affected by pumpage.

Ground-water levels rise when rates of recharge by precipitation exceed rates of discharge. Recharge is affected by rates of precipitation and conditions near land surface that affect the infiltration of water into the soil and subsequent percolation of water to the water table. Ground-water levels decline when rates of discharge from the water-table aquifer exceed rates of recharge. Ground water discharges to seeps, springs, wetlands, lakes, and streams throughout the year; rates of discharge change seasonally, however, depending on hydrologic conditions. In Virginia, discharge by evapotranspiration is low from late fall to early spring and increases through the spring to seasonal highs in the summer. When evapotranspiration is high, soil moisture can become depleted. The resulting dry soil typically retains much of the precipitation that falls during these periods, thereby limiting recharge to the water-table aquifer. Consequently, water levels in the water-table aquifer in Virginia typically are highest in late winter or early spring and lowest between late summer and early winter.

During the 2000 water year, water levels generally followed typical seasonal patterns (fig. 1). Deviations from average monthly water levels varied by region. Water levels in the eastern part of the State (index wells 51G1 in the City of Colonial Heights, 58B13 in the City of Suffolk, and 55P9 in Westmoreland County) were higher than average at the beginning of the water year and ranged from near or to as much as 5 ft higher than average throughout the year. In Buchanan County (well 14E40) in southwestern Virginia, water levels generally were lower than average at the beginning of the water year and generally within a foot of average during the last half of the year.

By contrast, water levels in the central Piedmont Physiographic Province of Virginia (index wells 41H3 in Buckingham County and 45N1 in Louisa County) remained at the extremely low levels observed at the end of the 1999 water year (fig. 1). Water levels in these wells were about 6 to 10 feet lower than average monthly levels throughout the 2000 water year. Although no new extreme water levels were measured in well 45N1, each monthly water level in well 41H3 was the lowest level recorded for that month since levels were first measured in 1971.

Water levels in northwestern Virginia (index wells 46W175 in Clarke County, 50W4c in Loudoun County, and 41Q1 in Rockingham County) ranged from about 3.5 ft lower to about 2.5 feet higher than the average monthly levels at the beginning of the water year (fig. 1). Water levels in these wells were consistently 1 to 4 ft below average during the last part of the water year. No new extreme water levels were measured in these wells during the water year.

In summary, by the end of the water year, water levels were near or higher than the average monthly levels in the eastern and southwestern parts of the State and lower than average from the central Piedmont through the northwestern part. Between these areas (index wells 52V2 in Fairfax County and 27F2 in Montgomery County), water levels remained within 2 ft of average throughout the water year and were within 1 ft of average for much of the year.

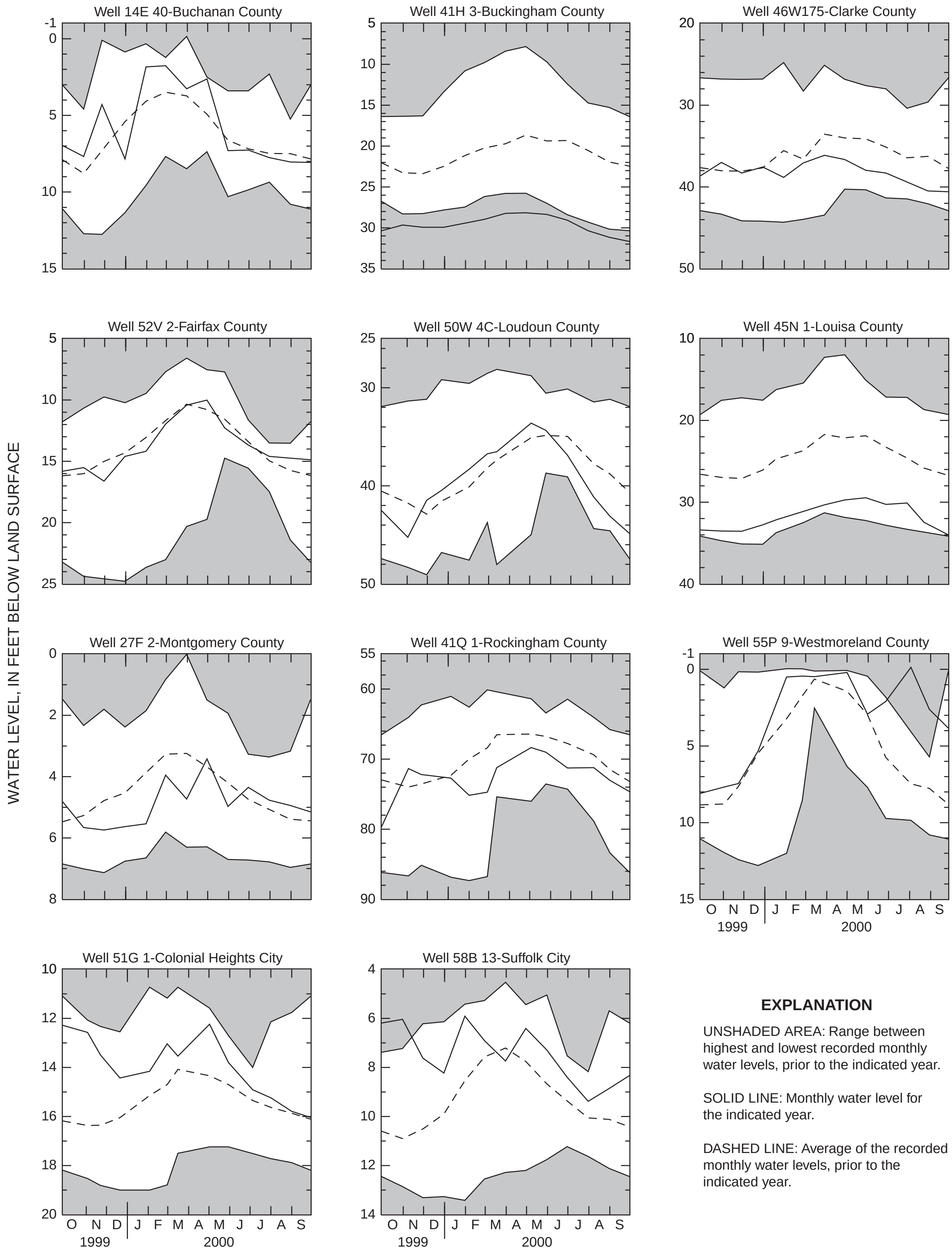

Figure 1. Monthly ground-water levels at index observation wells in water-table aquifers.

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Confined Coastal Plain Aquifers

The Coastal Plain of Virginia is in the eastern part of the State (fig. 4) and is underlain by an interlayered system of sandy aquifers separated by silty and clayey confining units. These aquifers are laterally continuous throughout the Coastal Plain of Virginia and extend into adjacent states. The confined aquifers are among the highest water-yielding aquifers in Virginia. Consequently, large amounts of water are withdrawn by industrial, municipal, agricultural, and domestic users. The Coastal Plain aquifer system increases in thickness toward the east such that the greatest depth of aquifers from which water can be withdrawn typically increases to the east.

Because of the lateral continuity of these aquifers, declines in water levels that result from pumpage can extend over large areas. The magnitude of the decline in a particular well depends on the hydraulic properties of the aquifers and confining units, the amount of water pumped, and the proximity of the well to the pumpage. Consequently, water levels in wells reflect the combined effects of regional declines from pumpage throughout the aquifer system and local declines from nearby pumpage. In the early 1900s, prior to significant pumpage from the confined aquifers, water levels throughout the Coastal Plain were above sea level and likely near land surface. In the eastern part of the Coastal Plain, water flowed from many wells at land surface, indicating that water levels were above land surface.

Water levels have declined since pumpage from the confined aquifers began. This decline has been well documented in numerous reports. Water levels in the two index wells (wells 55B16 in Isle of Wight County and 56H27 in James City County) reflect the more recent declines.

Well 55B16 is open to the middle Potomac aquifer. The small, short-term changes in water levels in this well likely result from changes in local pumpage (fig. 2). Because water levels in this area were likely near land surface prior to pumpage, water levels probably declined about 100 ft at this location before 1960. Water levels in this well have declined an additional 100 ft since 1960, mostly during the 1960s. Recent water levels generally have been more stable than early water levels. Water levels in the 2000 water year generally were somewhat higher than those of the last several years.

Well 56H27 is open to the Brightseat-upper Potomac aquifer. Because of the frequency water levels are measured, the effects of local pumpage on water levels in this well cannot be readily evaluated. Because land surface at this well is about 100 ft above sea level, water levels at this location probably declined 50 to 100 ft before 1985 (fig. 2). Water levels in this well have declined an additional 20 ft since 1985. Unlike well 55B16, water levels in well 56H27 continued to decline during the 2000 water year. The lowest water level for the period of record was measured in July 2000.

EXPLANATION OF THE RECORDS

The ground-water records published in this report are for the 2000 water year that began October 1, 1999, and ended September 30, 2000. A calendar of the water year is provided on the inside of the front cover. The records contain ground-water-level and ground-water-quality data. The locations of the wells where the water-level data were collected are shown in figures 4, 5, 6, and 7. The following sections of the introductory text are presented to provide users with a more detailed explanation of how the hydrologic data published in this report were collected, analyzed, computed, and arranged for presentation.

Station Identification Numbers

Each well in this report is assigned a unique identification number. This number is unique in that it applies specifically to a given well and to no other. The number usually is assigned when a well is first established in U.S. Geological Survey records and is retained for that well indefinitely. The system used by the U.S. Geological Survey to assign identification numbers for ground-water well sites is based on geographic location. The "latitude-longitude" system is used for wells.

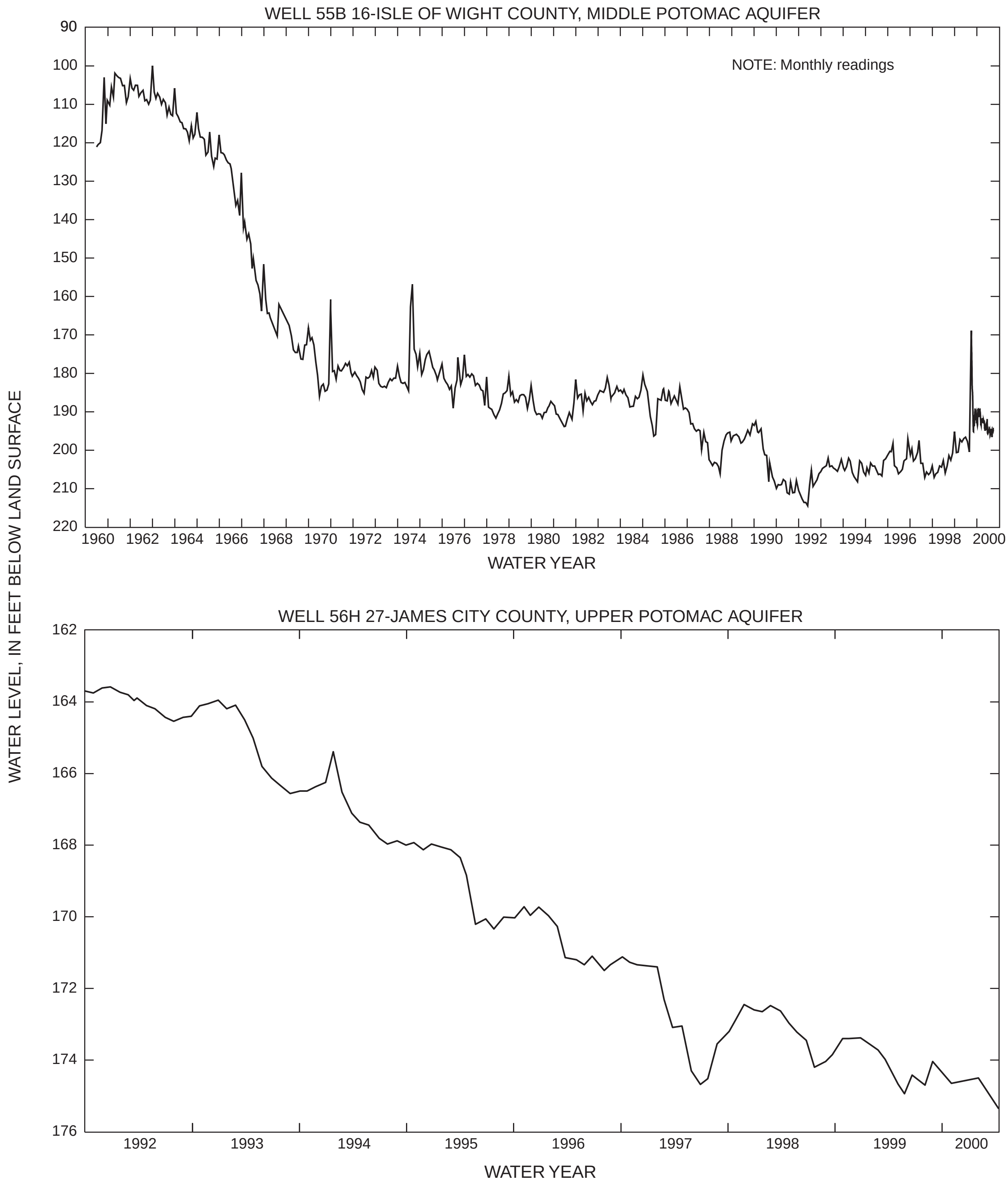

Figure 2. Ground-water levels in selected observation wells in confined Coastal Plain aquifers.

Latitude-Longitude System

The identification numbers for wells are assigned according to the grid system of latitude and longitude. The number consists of 15 digits. The first six digits denote the degrees, minutes, and seconds of latitude, the next seven digits denote degrees, minutes, and seconds of longitude, and the last two digits (assigned sequentially) identify the wells or other sites within a 1-second grid. This site-identification number, once assigned, is a pure number and has no locational significance. In the rare instance where the initial determination of latitude and longitude are found to be in error, the station will retain its initial identification number; however, its true latitude and longitude will be listed in the LOCATION paragraph of the station description.

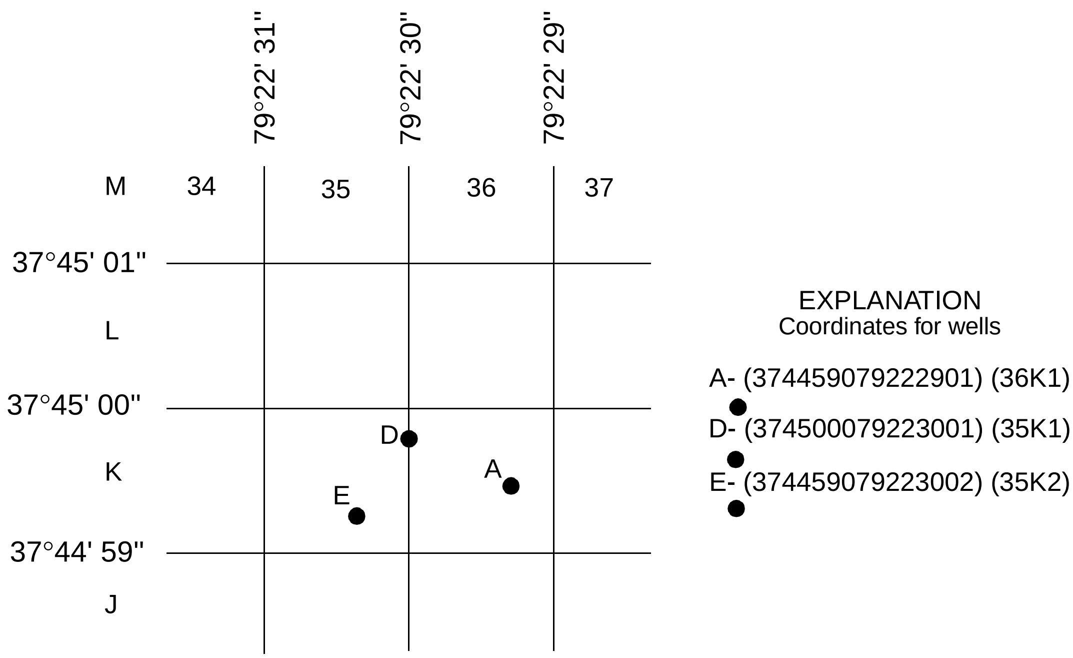

Figure 3. System for numbering wells.

A second well-numbering system used in Virginia utilizes 7 1/2-minute quadrangles within the State. The quadrangles are numbered from west to east, and lettered from south to north, omitting the letters "I" and "O." The designation for each quadrangle is determined by the method "Read Right, Up." Wells are numbered serially within each quadrangle. This local well number is shown immediately after the primary well number.

Well records furnished by the State of Virginia also include the well number that is based on an indexing system used by the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality.

Records of Ground-Water Levels

Only water-level data from a national network of observation wells are given in this report. These data are intended to provide a sampling and historical record of water-level changes in the Nation's most important aquifers. Locations of the observation wells in this network in Virginia are shown in figures 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Data Collection and Computation

Measurements of water levels are made in many types of wells under varying conditions, but the methods of measurement are standardized to the extent possible. The equipment and measuring techniques used at each observation well ensure that measurements at each well are of consistent accuracy and reliability.

Tables of water-level data are presented by counties arranged in alphabetical order. The prime identification number for a given well is the 15-digit number that appears in the upper left corner of the table. The secondary identification number is the local well number, an alphanumeric number, derived from the township-range location of the well.

Water-level data are obtained from direct measurements with a steel tape or manometer, or from graphic, punched tape, or electronic water-stage recorder. The water-level measurements in this report are given in feet with reference to land-surface datum (lsd). Land-surface datum is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each well. If known, the elevation of the land-surface datum is given in the well description. The height of the measuring point (MP) above or below land-surface datum is given in each well description. Water levels in wells equipped with recording gages are reported for every fifth day and the end of each month (eom).

Water levels are reported to as many significant figures as can be justified by the local conditions. For example, in a measurement of a depth to water of several hundred feet, the error of determining the absolute value of the total depth to water may be a few tenths of a foot, whereas the error in determining the net change of water level between successive measurements may be only a hundredth or a few hundredths of a foot. For lesser depths to water, the accuracy is greater. Accordingly, most measurements are reported to a hundredth of a foot, but some are given to a tenth of a foot or a larger unit.

Data Presentation

Each well record consists of three parts, the station description, the data table of water levels observed during the current water year, and a graph of the water levels for the current water year or other selected period. The description of the well is presented first through use of descriptive headings preceding the tabular data. The comments to follow clarify information presented under the various headings.

LOCATION.--This paragraph follows the well-identification number and reports the latitude and longitude (given in degrees, minutes, and seconds); a landline location designation; the hydrologic-unit number; the distance and direction from a geographic point of reference; and the owner's name.

AQUIFER.--This entry designates by name (if a name exists) and geologic age the aquifer(s) open to the well.

WELL CHARACTERISTICS.--This entry describes the well in terms of depth, diameter, casing depth and/or screened interval, method of construction, use, and additional information such as casing breaks, collapsed screen, and other changes since construction.

INSTRUMENTATION.--This paragraph provides information on both the frequency of measurement and the collection method used, allowing the user to better evaluate the reported water-level extremes by knowing whether they are based on weekly, monthly, or some other frequency of measurement.

DATUM.--This entry describes both the measuring point and the land-surface elevation at the well. The measuring point is described physically (such as top of collar, notch in top of casing, plug in pump base and so on), and in relation to land surface (such as 1.3 ft above land-surface datum). The elevation of the land-surface datum is described in feet above (or below) sea level; it is reported with a precision depending on the method of determination.

REMARKS.--This entry describes factors that may influence the water level in a well or the measurement of the water level. It should identify wells that also are water-quality observation wells, and may be used to acknowledge the assistance of local (non-Survey) observers.

PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry indicates the period for which there are published records for the well. It reports the month and year of the start of publication of water-level records by the U.S. Geological Survey and the words "to current year" if the records are to be continued into the following year. Periods for which water-level records are available, but are not published by the Geological Survey, may be noted.

EXTREMES FOR PERIOD OF RECORD.--This entry contains the highest and lowest water levels of the period of published record, with respect to land-surface datum, and the dates of their occurrence.

EXTREMES FOR CURRENT YEAR.--This entry contains the highest and lowest instantaneous water levels, along with the dates of occurrence, at sites with water-stage recorders. The values are for the current water year, and are with respect to land-surface datum.

A table of water levels follows the station description for each well. Water levels are reported in feet below land-surface datum and all taped measurements of water level are listed. For wells equipped with recorders, only abbreviated tables are published; generally, only water-level lows are listed for every fifth day and at the end of the month (eom). The highest and lowest water levels of the water year and their dates of occurrence are shown on a line below the abbreviated table. Because all values are not published for wells with recorders, the extremes may be values that are not listed in the table. Missing records are indicated by dashes in place of the water level. A hydrograph for a selected period of record follows each water-level table.

Records of Ground-Water Quality

Records of ground-water quality in this report differ from other types of records in that, for most sampling sites, they consist of only one set of measurements for the water year. The quality of ground water ordinarily changes only slowly; therefore, for most general purposes, one annual sampling, or only a few samples taken at infrequent intervals during the year, is sufficient. Frequent measurement of the same constituents is not necessary unless one is concerned with a particular problem, such as monitoring for trends in nitrate concentration. In the special cases where the quality of ground water may change more rapidly, more frequent measurements are made to identify the nature of the changes.

Data Collection and Computation

The records of ground-water quality in this report were obtained mostly as a part of special studies in specific areas. Consequently, a number of chemical analyses are presented for some counties but none are presented for others. As a result, the records for this year, by themselves, do not provide a balanced view of ground-water quality Statewide. Such a view can be attained only by considering records for this year in context with similar records obtained for these and other counties in earlier years.

Most methods for collecting and analyzing water samples are described in the "U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations" publications referred to in the "On-site Measurements and Sample Collection" and the "Laboratory Measurements" sections in this data report. In addition, the TWRI book 1, Chapter D2, describes guidelines for the collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents. The values reported in this report represent water-quality conditions at the time of sampling as much as possible, consistent with available sampling techniques and methods of analysis. These methods are consistent with ASTM standards and generally follow ISO standards. All samples were obtained by trained personnel. The wells sampled were pumped long enough to assure that the water collected came directly from the aquifer and had not stood for a long time in the well casing where it would have been exposed to the atmosphere and to the material, possibly metal, comprising the casings.

Data Presentation

The records of ground-water quality are published in a section titled QUALITY OF GROUND WATER immediately following the ground-water-level records. Data for quality of ground water are listed alphabetically by County and are identified by well number. The prime identification number for wells sampled is the 15-digit number derived from the latitude-longitude locations. No descriptive statements are given for ground-water-quality records; however, the well number, depth of well, date of sampling, and other pertinent data are given in the table containing the chemical analyses of the ground water.

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Remark Codes

The following remark codes may appear with the ground-water-quality data in this report:

PRINTED OUTPUT	REMARK
E	Estimated value
>	Actual value is known to be greater than the value shown
<	Actual value is known to be less than the value shown
K	Results based on colony count outside the acceptance range (non-ideal colony count)
L	Biological organism count less than 0.5 percent (organism may be observed rather than counted)
D	Biological organism count equal to or greater than 15 percent (dominant)
V	Analyte was detected in both the environmental sample and the associated blanks.
&	Biological organism estimated as dominant
M	Constituent was detected but not quantified.

Water Quality-Control Data

Data generated from quality-control (QC) samples are a requisite for evaluating the quality of the sampling and processing techniques as well as data from the actual samples themselves. Without QC data, environmental sample data cannot be adequately interpreted because the errors associated with the sample data are unknown. The various types of QC samples collected by this district are described in the following section. Procedures have been established for the storage of water-quality-control data within the USGS. These procedures allow for storage of all derived QC data and are identified so that they can be related to corresponding environmental samples.

Blank Samples

Blank samples are collected and analyzed to ensure that environmental samples have not been contaminated by the overall data-collection process. The blank solution used to develop specific types of blank samples is a solution that is free of the analytes of interest. Any measured value signal in a blank sample for an analyte (a specific component measured in a chemical analysis) that was absent in the blank solution is believed to be due to contamination. There are many types of blank samples possible, each designed to segregate a different part of the overall data-collection process. The types of blank samples collect in this district are:

Field blank - a blank solution that is subjected to all aspects of sample collection, field processing preservation, transportation, and laboratory handling as an environmental sample.

Trip blank - a blank solution that is put in the same type of bottle used for an environmental sample and kept with the set of sample bottles before and after sample collection.

Equipment blank - a blank solution that is processed through all equipment used for collecting and processing an environmental sample (similar to a field blank but normally done in the more controlled conditions of the office).

Sampler blank - a blank solution that is poured or pumped through the same field sampler used for collecting an environmental sample.

Filter blank - a blank solution that is filtered in the same manner and through the same filter apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Splitter blank - a blank solution that is mixed and separated using a field splitter in the same manner and through the same apparatus used for an environmental sample.

Preservation blank - a blank solution that is treated with the sampler preservatives used for an environmental sample.

Reference Samples

Reference material is a solution or material prepared by a laboratory whose composition is certified for one or more properties so that it can be used to assess a measurement method. Samples of reference material are submitted for analysis to ensure that an analytical method is accurate for the known properties of the reference material. Generally, the selected reference material properties are similar to the environmental sample properties.

Replicate Samples

Replicate samples are a set of environmental samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition. Replicate is the general case for which a duplicate is the special case consisting of two samples. Replicate samples are collected and analyzed to establish the amount of variability in the data contributed by some part of the collection and analytical process. There are many types of replicate samples possible, each of which may yield slightly different results in a dynamic hydrologic setting, such as a flowing stream. The types of replicate samples collected in this district are:

Sequential samples - a type of replicate sample in which the samples are collected one after the other, typically over a short time.

Split sample - a type of replicate sample in which a sample is split into subsamples contemporaneous in time and space.

Spike Samples

Spike samples are samples to which known quantities of a solution with one or more well-established analyte concentrations have been added. These samples are analyzed to determine the extent of matrix interference or degradation on the analyte concentration during sample processing and analysis.

ACCESS TO USGS WATER DATA

The USGS provides near real-time stage and discharge data for many ofthe gaging stations equipped with the necessary telemetry and historic daily-mean and peak-flow discharge data for most current or discontinued gaging stations through the world wide web (WWW). These data may be accessed at:

http://va.water.usgs.gov

Some water-quality and ground-water data also are available through the WWW. In addition, data can be provided in various machine-readable formats on magnetic tape or 3-1/2 inch floppy disk. Information about the availability of specific types of data or products, and user charges, can be obtained locally from each of the Water Resources Division District Offices (See address on the back of the title page.)

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Terms related to streamflow, water-quality, and other hydrologic data, as used in this report, are defined below. See also table for converting English units to International System (SI) Units on the inside of the back cover.

Acid neutralizing capacity (ANC) is the equivalent sum of all bases or base-producing materials, solutes plus particulates, in an aqueous system that can be titrated with acid to an equivalence point. This term designates titration of an “unfiltered” sample (formerly reported as alkalinity).

Acre-foot (AC-FT, acre-ft) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equivalent to 43,560 cubic feet, 325,851 gallons, or 1,233 cubic meters.

Alkalinity is the capacity of solutes in an aqueous system to neutralize acid. This term designates titration of a “filtered” sample.

Annual runoff is the total quantity of water in runoff for a drainage area for the year. Data reports may use any of the following units of measurement in presenting annual runoff data:

Acre-foot (AC-FT, acre-ft) is the quantity of water required to cover 1 acre to a depth of 1 foot and is equal to 43,560 cubic feet, 325,851 gallons, or 1,233 cubic meters.

Cubic foot per second per square mile [CFSM, (ft3/s)/mi2] is the average number of cubic feet of water flowing per second from each square mile of area drained, assuming the runoff is distributed uniformly in time and area.

Inch (IN., in.) as used in this report, refers to the depth to which the drainage area would be covered with water if all of the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

Bacteria are microscopic unicellular organisms, typically spherical, rodlike, or spiral and threadlike in shape, often clumped into colonies. Some bacteria cause disease, while others perform an essential role in nature in the recycling of materials; for example, by decomposing organic matter into a form available for reuse by plants.

Total coliform bacteria are a particular group of bacteria that are used as indicators of possible sewage pollution. This group includes coliforms that inhabit the intestine of warm-blooded animals and those that inhabit soils. They are characterized as aerobic or facultative anaerobic, gram-negative, nonspore-forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose with gas formation within 48 hours at 35 ×C. In the laboratory, these bacteria are defined as all the organisms that produce colonies with a golden-green metallic sheen within 24 hours when incubated at 35 ×C plus or minus 1.0 ×C on M-Endo medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Fecal coliform bacteria are bacteria that are present in the intestine or feces of warm-blooded animals. They are often used as indicators of the sanitary quality of the water. In the laboratory, they are defined as all organisms that produce blue colonies within 24 hours when incubated at 44.5 ×C plus or minus 0.2 ×C on M-FC medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Fecal streptococcal bacteria are bacteria found in the intestine of warm-blooded animals. Their presence in water is considered to verify fecal pollution. They are characterized as gram-positive, cocci bacteria that are capable of growth in brain-heart infusion broth. In the laboratory, they are defined as all the organisms that produce red or pink colonies within 48 hours at 35 ×C plus or minus 1.0 ×C on KF-streptococcus medium (nutrient medium for bacterial growth). Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Enterococcus bacteria are commonly found in the feces of humans and other warm-blooded animals. Although some strains are ubiquitous and not related to fecal pollution, the presence of enterococci in water is an indication of fecal pollution and the possible presence of enteric pathogens. Enterococcus bacteria are those bacteria that produce pink to red colonies with black or reddish-brown precipitate after incubation at 41 ×C on mE agar and subsequent transfer to EIA medium. Enterococci include Streptococcus feacalis, Streptococcus feacium, Streptococcus avium, and their variants.

Escherichia coli (E. coli) are bacteria present in the intestine and feces of warm-blooded animals. E. coli are a member species of the fecal coliform group of indicator bacteria. In the laboratory, they are defined as those bacteria that produce yellow or yellow-brown colonies on a filter pad saturated with urea substrate broth after primary culturing for 22 to 24 hours at 44.5 °C on mTEC medium. Their concentrations are expressed as number of colonies per 100 mL of sample.

Base flow is flow in a channel sustained by ground-water discharge in the absence of direct runoff.

Color unit is produced by 1 milligram per liter of platinum in the form of the chloroplatinate ion. Color is expressed in units of the platinum-cobalt scale.

Confined aquifer is a term used to describe an aquifer containing water between two relatively impermeable boundaries. The water level in a well tapping a confined aquifer stands above the top of the confined aquifer and can be higher or lower than the water table that may be present in the material above it. In some cases the water level can rise above the ground surface, yielding a flowing well.

Contents is the volume of water in a reservoir or lake. Unless otherwise indicated, volume is computed on the basis of a level pool and does not include bank storage.

Continuous-record station is a site that meets either of the following conditions:

1. Stage or streamflow are recorded at some interval on a continuous basis. The recording interval is usually 15 minutes, but may be less or more frequent.
2. Water-quality, sediment, or other hydrologic measure-ments are recorded at least daily.

Control designates a feature in the channel downstream from a gaging station that physically influences the water-surface elevation and thereby determines the stage-discharge relation at the station. This feature may be a constriction of the channel, a bedrock outcrop, a gravel bar, an artificial structure, or a uniform cross section over a long reach of the channel.

Control structure as used in this report is a structure on a stream or canal that is used to regulate the flow or stage of the stream or to prevent the intrusion of saltwater.

Cubic foot per second (CFS, ft3/s) is the rate of discharge representing a volume of 1 cubic foot passing a given point in 1 second. It is equivalent to approximately 7.48 gallons per second, 448.8 gallons per minute, or 0.02832 cubic meters per second.

Cubic foot per second-day (CFS-DAY, Cfs-day, [(ft3/s)/d]) is the volume of water represented by a flow of 1 cubic foot per second for 24 hours. It is equivalent to 86,400 cubic feet, 1.9835 acre-feet, 646,317 gallons, or 2,447 cubic meters.

Daily record is a summary of streamflow, sediment, or water-quality values computed from data collected with sufficient frequency to obtain reliable estimates of daily mean values.

Daily record station is a site for which daily records of streamflow, sediment, or water-quality values are computed.

Datum, as used in this report, is an elevation above mean sea level to which all gage height readings are referenced.

Discharge, or flow, is the volume of water (or more broadly, volume of fluid including solid- and dissolved-phase material), that passes a given point in a given period of time.

Annual 7-day minimum is the lowest mean discharge for 7 consecutive days in a year. Note that most low-flow frequency analyses of annual 7-day minimum flows use a climatic year (April 1-March 31). The date shown in the summary statistics table is the initial date of the 7-day period. (This value should not be confused with the 7-day 10-year low-flow statistic.)

Instantaneous discharge is the discharge at a particular instant of time.

Mean discharge (MEAN) is the arithmetic mean of individual daily mean discharges during a specific period.

Dissolved refers to that material in a representative water sample that passes through a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This is a convenient operational definition used by Federal agencies that collect water data. Determinations of “dissolved” constituents are made on subsamples of the filtrate.

Dissolved oxygen (DO) content of water in equilibrium with air is a function of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and dissolved-solids concentration of the water. The ability of water to retain oxygen decreases with increasing temperature or dissolved solids, with small temperature changes having the more significant offset. Photosynthesis and respiration may cause diurnal variations in dissolved-oxygen concentration in water from some streams.

Dissolved-solids concentration of water is determined either analytically by the “residue-on-evaporation” method, or mathematically by totaling the concentrations of individual constituents reported in a comprehensive chemical analysis. During that analytical determination of dissolved solids, the bicarbonate (generally a major dissolved component of water) is converted to carbonate. Therefore, in the mathematical calculation of dissolved-solids concentration, the bicarbonate value, in milligrams per liter, is multiplied by 0.4926 to reflect the change. Alternatively, alkalinity concentration (as mg/L $CaCO_3$) can be converted to carbonate concentration by multiplying by 0.60.

Drainage area of a site on a stream is that area, measured in a horizontal plane, that has a common outlet at the site for its surface runoff. Figures of drainage area given herein include all closed basins, or noncontributing areas, within the area unless otherwise specified.

Drainage basin is a part of the Earth’s surface that is occupied by a drainage system with a common outlet for its surface runoff (see “Drainage area”).

Flow-duration percentiles are values on a scale of 100 that indicate the percentage of time for which a flow is not exceeded. For example, the 90th percentile of river flow is greater than or equal to 90 percent of all recorded flow rates.

Gage datum is the elevation of the zero point of the reference gage from which gage height is determined as compared to sea level (see “Datum”). This elevation is established by a system of levels from known benchmarks, by approximation from topographic maps, or by geographical positioning system.

Gage height (G.H.) is the water-surface elevation referenced to the gage datum. Gage height is often used interchangeably with the more general term “stage,” although gage height is more appropriate when used with a reading on a gage.

Gaging station is a site on a stream, canal, lake, or reservoir where systematic observations of stage, discharge, or other hydrologic data are obtained. When used in connection with a discharge record, the term is applied only to those gaging stations where a continuous record of discharge is computed.

Ground-water level is the elevation of the water table or another potentiometric surface at a particular location.

Hardness of water is a physical-chemical characteristic that is commonly recognized by the increased quantity of soap required to produce lather. It is attributable to the presence of alkaline earths (principally calcium and magnesium) and is expressed as the equivalent concentration of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$).

Hydrologic benchmark station is one that provides hydrologic data for a basin in which the hydrologic regimen will likely be governed solely by natural conditions. Data collected at a benchmark station may be used to separate effects of natural from human-induced changes in other basins that have been developed and in which the physiography, climate, and geology are similar to those in the undeveloped benchmark basin.

Hydrologic unit is a geographic area representing part or all of a surface drainage basin or distinct hydrologic feature as defined by the former Office of Water Data Coordination and delineated on the State Hydrologic Unit Maps by the U.S. Geological Survey. Each hydrologic unit is identified by an 8-digit number.

Land-surface datum (lsd) is a datum plane that is approximately at land surface at each ground-water observation well.

Measuring point (MP) is an arbitrary permanent reference point from which the distance to water surface in a well is measured to obtain water level.

Membrane filter is a thin microporous material of specific pore size used to filter bacteria, algae, and other very small particles from water.

Micrograms per gram (UG/G, mg/g) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the element per unit mass (gram) of material analyzed.

Micrograms per kilogram (UG/KG, mg/kg) is a unit expressing the concentration of a chemical constituent as the mass (micrograms) of the constituent per unit mass (kilogram) of the material analyzed. One microgram per kilogram is equivalent to 1 part per billion.

Micrograms per liter (UG/L, mg/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as mass (micrograms) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. One thousand micrograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter.

Microsiemens per centimeter (US/CM, mS/cm) is a unit expressing the amount of electrical conductivity of a solution as measured between opposite faces of a centimeter cube of solution at a specified temperature. Siemens is the International System of Units nomenclature. It is synonymous with mhos and is the reciprocal of resistance in ohms.

Milligrams per liter (MG/L, mg/L) is a unit for expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in water as the mass (milligrams) of constituent per unit volume (liter) of water. Concentration of suspended sediment also is expressed in mg/L and is based on the mass of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture.

Miscellaneous site, or miscellaneous station, is a site where streamflow, sediment, and/or water-quality data are collected once, or more often on a random or discontinuous basis.

Nanograms per liter (NG/L, ng/L) is a unit expressing the concentration of chemical constituents in solution as mass (nanograms) of solute per unit volume (liter) of water. One million nanograms per liter is equivalent to 1 milligram per liter.

National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929) is a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first order level nets of the United States and Canada. It was formerly called “Sea Level Datum of 1929” or “mean sea level” in this series of reports. Although the datum was derived from the average sea level over a period of many years at 26 tide stations along the Atlantic, Gulf of Mexico, and Pacific Coasts, it does not necessarily represent local mean sea level at any particular place. See NOAA web site: http://www.ngs.noaa.gov/faq.shtml#WhatVD29VD88

Nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU) is the measurement for reporting turbidity that is based on use of a standard suspension of Formazin. Turbidity measured in NTU uses nephelometric methods that depend on passing specific light of a specific wavelength through the sample.

Open or screened interval is the length of unscreened opening or of well screen through which water enters a well, in feet below land surface.

Organic carbon (OC) is a measure of organic matter present in aqueous solution, suspension, or bottom sediments. May be reported as dissolved organic carbon (DOC), suspended organic carbon (SOC), or total organic carbon (TOC).

Organochlorine compounds are any chemicals that contain carbon and chlorine. Organochlorine compounds that are important in investigations of water, sediment, and biological quality include certain pesticides and industrial compounds.

Parameter Code is a 5-digit number used in the U.S. Geological Survey computerized data system, National Water Information System (NWIS), to uniquely identify a specific constituent or property.

Partial-record station is a site where discrete measurements of one or more hydrologic parameters are obtained over a period of time without continuous data being recorded or computed. A common example is a crest-stage gage partial-record station at which only peak stages and flows are recorded.

Particle size is the diameter, in millimeters (mm), of a particle determined by sieve or sedimentation methods. The sedimentation method utilizes the principle of Stokes Law to calculate sediment particle sizes. Sedimentation methods (pipet, bottom-withdrawal tube, visual-accumulation tube, Sedigraph) determine fall diameter of particles in either distilled water (chemically dispersed) or in native water (the river water at the time and point of sampling).

Particle-size classification used in this report agrees with the recommendation made by the American Geophysical Union Subcommittee on Sediment Terminology. The classification is as follows:

Classification	Size (mm)	Method of analysis
Clay	0.00024 - 0.004	Sedimentation
Silt	0.004 - 0.062	Sedimentation
Sand	0.062 - 2.0	Sedimentation/sieve
Gravel	2.0 - 64.0	Sieve

The particle-size distributions given in this report are not necessarily representative of all particles in transport in the stream. Most of the organic matter is removed, and the sample is subjected to mechanical and chemical dispersion before analysis in distilled water. Chemical dispersion is not used for native water analysis.

Percent composition or percent of total is a unit for expressing the ratio of a particular part of a sample or population to the total sample or population, in terms of types, numbers, weight, or volume.

Periodic station is a site where stage, discharge, sediment, chemical, or other hydrologic measurements are made one or more times during a year, but at a frequency insufficient to develop a daily record.

Pesticides are chemical compounds used to control undesirable organisms. Major categories of pesticides include insecticides, miticides, fungicides, herbicides, and rodenticides.

pH of water is the negative logarithm of the hydrogen-ion activity. Solutions with pH less than 7 are termed “acidic,” and solutions with a pH greater than 7 are termed “basic.” Solutions with a pH of 7 are neutral. The presence and concentration of many dissolved chemical constituents found in water are, in part, influenced by the hydrogen-ion activity of water. Biological processes including growth, distribution of organisms, and toxicity of the water to organisms are also influenced, in part, by the hydrogen-ion activity of water.

Picocurie (PC, pCi) is one trillionth (1 x 10-12) of the amount of radioactivity represented by a curie (Ci). A curie is the amount of radioactivity that yields 3.7 x 1010 radioactive disintegrations per second. A picocurie yields 2.22 dpm (disintegrations per minute).

Radioisotopes are isotopic forms of an element that exhibit radioactivity. Isotopes are varieties of a chemical element that differ in atomic weight, but are very nearly alike in chemical properties. The difference arises because the atoms of the isotopic forms of an element differ in the number of neutrons in the nucleus; for example, ordinary chlorine is a mixture of isotopes having atomic weights of 35 and 37, and the natural mixture has an atomic weight of about 35.453. Many of the elements similarly exist as mixtures of isotopes, and a great many new isotopes have been produced in the operation of nuclear devices such as the cyclotron. There are 275 isotopes of the 81 stable elements, in addition to more than 800 radioactive isotopes.

Recurrence interval, also referred to as return period, is the average time, usually expressed in years, between occurrences of hydrologic events of a specified type (such as exceedances of a specified high flow or non-exceedance of a specified low flow). The terms “return period” and “recurrence interval” do not imply regular cyclic occurrence. The actual times between occurrences vary randomly, with most of the times being less than the average and a few being substantially greater than the average. For example, the 100-year flood is the flow rate that is exceeded by the annual maximum peak flow at intervals whose average length is 100 years (that is, once in 100 years, on average); almost two-thirds of all exceedances of the 100-year flood occur less than 100 years after the previous exceedance, half occur less than 70 years after the previous exceedance, and about one-eighth occur more than 200 years after the previous exceedance. Similarly, the 7-day 10-year low flow (7Q10) is the flow rate below which the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow dips at intervals whose average length is 10 years (that is, once in 10 years, on average); almost two-thirds of the non-exceedances of the 7Q10 occur less than 10 years after the previous non-exceedance, half occur less than 7 years after, and about one-eighth occur more than 20 years after the previous non-exceedance. The recurrence interval for annual events is the reciprocal of the annual probability of occurrence. Thus, the 100-year flood has a 1-percent chance of being exceeded by the maximum peak flow in any year, and there is a 10-percent chance in any year that the annual minimum 7-day-mean flow will be less than the 7Q10.

Replicate samples are a group of samples collected in a manner such that the samples are thought to be essentially identical in composition.

River mile is the distance of a point on a river measured in miles from the river’s mouth along the low-water channel.

River mileage is the linear distance along the meandering path of a stream channel determined in accordance with Bulletin No. 14 (October 1968) of the Water Resources Council.

Runoff in inches (IN., in.) is the depth, in inches, to which the drainage area would be covered if all the runoff for a given time period were uniformly distributed on it.

Sea level refers to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD of 1929)—a geodetic datum derived from a general adjustment of the first-order level nets of the United States and Canada, formerly called Sea Level Datum of 1929. See: http://www.co-ops.nos.noaa.gov/ glossary/gloss_n.html#NGVD

Sediment is solid material that is transported by, suspended in, or deposited from water. It originates mostly from disintegrated rocks; it also includes chemical and biochemical precipitates and decomposed organic material, such as humus. The quantity, characteristics, and cause of the occurrence of sediment in streams are influenced by environmental factors. Some major factors are degree of slope, length of slope, soil characteristics, land usage, and quantity and intensity of precipitation.

Bed load is the sediment that is transported in a stream by rolling, sliding, or skipping along or very close to the bed. In this report, bed load is considered to consist of particles in transit from the bed to an elevation equal to the top of the bed-load sampler nozzle (usually within 0.25 ft of the streambed).

Bed-load discharge (tons per day) is the quantity of sediment moving as bed load, reported as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time.

Suspended sediment is the sediment that is maintained in suspension by the upward components of turbulent currents or that exists in suspension as a colloid.

Suspended-sediment concentration is the velocity-weighted concentration of suspended sediment in the sampled zone (from the water surface to a point approximately 0.3 ft above the bed) expressed as milligrams of dry sediment per liter of water-sediment mixture (mg/L). The entire sample is used for the analysis.

Mean concentration of suspended sediment is the time-weighted concentration of suspended sediment passing a stream section during a 24-hour day.

Suspended-sediment discharge (tons/day) is the quantity of sediment moving in suspension, reported as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time. It is calculated in units of tons per day as follows: concentration (mg/L) x discharge (ft3/s) x 0.0027.

Suspended-sediment load is a term that refers to material in suspension. The term needs to be qualified, such as “annual suspended-sediment load” or “sand-size suspended-sediment load,” and so on. It is not synonymous with either suspended-sediment discharge or concentration.

Total sediment discharge (tons/day) is the sum of the suspended-sediment discharge and the bed-load discharge. It is the total quantity of sediment, reported as dry weight, that passes a cross section in a given time.

Total sediment load or total load is a term that refers to the total sediment (bed load plus suspended-sediment load) that is in transport. The term needs to be qualified, such as “annual suspended-sediment load” or “sand-size suspended-sediment load,” and so on. It is not synonymous with total sediment discharge.

Seven-day 10-year low flow (7Q10, 7Q10) is the minimum flow averaged over 7 consecutive days that is expected to occur on average, once in any 10-year period. The 7Q10 has a 10-percent chance of occurring in any given year.

Sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) is the expression of relative activity of sodium ions in exchange reactions within soil and is an index of sodium or alkali hazard to the soil. Waters range in respect to sodium hazard from those which can be used for irrigation on almost all soils to those which are generally unsatisfactory for irrigation.

Solute is any substance that is dissolved in water.

Specific conductance is a measure of the ability of a water to conduct an electrical current. It is expressed in microsiemens per centimeter at 25 ×C. Specific conductance is related to the type and concentration of ions in solution and can be used for approximating the dissolved-solids content of the water. Commonly, the concentration of dissolved solids (in milligrams per liter) is from 55 to 75 percent of the specific conductance (in microsiemens). This relation is not constant from stream to stream, and it may vary in the same source with changes in the composition of the water.

Stable isotope ratio (per MILL/MIL) is a unit expressing the ratio of the abundance of two radioactive isotopes. Isotope ratios are used in hydrologic studies to determine the age or source of specific waters, to evaluate mixing of different waters, as an aid in determining reaction rates, and other chemical or hydrologic processes.

Stage: See “Gage height.”

Stage-discharge relation is the relation between the water-surface elevation, termed stage (gage height), and the volume of water flowing in a channel per unit time.

Streamflow is the discharge that occurs in a natural channel. Although the term “discharge” can be applied to the flow of a canal, the word “streamflow” uniquely describes the discharge in a surface stream course. The term “streamflow” is more general than “runoff” as streamflow may be applied to discharge whether or not it is affected by diversion or regulation.

Surficial bed material is the top 0.1 to 0.2 ft of the bed material that is sampled using U.S. Series Bed-Material Samplers.

Suspended (as used in tables of chemical analyses) refers to the amount (concentration) of undissolved material in a water-sediment mixture. It is associated with the material retained on a 0.45-micrometer filter.

Suspended, recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after the part of a representative suspended-sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter has been digested by a method (usually using a dilute acid solution) that results in dissolution of only readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all the particulate matter is not achieved by the digestion treatment and thus the determination represents something less than the “total” amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent present in the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Determinations of “suspended, recoverable” constituents are made either by analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total recoverable concentrations of the constituent.

Suspended, total is the total amount of a given constituent in the part of a representative suspended-sediment sample that is retained on a 0.45-micrometer membrane filter. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. Knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to determine when the results should be reported as “suspended, total.”

Determinations of “suspended, total” constituents are made either by analyzing portions of the material collected on the filter or, more commonly, by difference, based on determinations of (1) dissolved and (2) total concentrations of the constituent.

Synoptic Studies are short-term investigations of specific water-quality conditions during selected seasonal or hydrologic periods to provide improved spatial resolution for critical water-quality conditions. For the period and conditions sampled, they assess the spatial distribution of selected water-quality conditions in relation to causative factors, such as land use and contaminant sources.

Time-weighted average is computed by multiplying the number of days in the sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the total number of days. A time-weighted average represents the composition of water that would be contained in a vessel or reservoir that had received equal quantities of water from the stream each day for the year.

Tons per acre-foot is the dry mass of dissolved solids in 1 acre-foot of water. It is computed by multiplying the concentration of the constituent, in milligrams per liter, by 0.00136.

Tons per day (T/DAY, tons/d) is the rate representing a mass of 1 ton of a constituent in streamflow passing a cross section in 1 day. It is equivalent to 2,000 pounds per day, or 0.9072 metric tons per day.

Total is the total amount of a given constituent in a representative suspended-sediment sample, regardless of the constituent’s physical or chemical form. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent present in both the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as “total.” (Note that the word “total” does double duty here, indicating both that the sample consists of a suspended-sediment mixture and that the analytical method determined all of the constituent in the sample.)

Total discharge is the quantity of a given constituent, measured as dry mass or volume, that passes a stream cross section per unit of time. When referring to constituents other than water, this term needs to be qualified, such as “total sediment discharge,” “total chloride discharge,” and so on.

Total in bottom material is the total amount of a given constituent in a representative sample of bottom material. This term is used only when the analytical procedure assures measurement of at least 95 percent of the constituent determined. A knowledge of the expected form of the constituent in the sample, as well as the analytical methodology used, is required to judge when the results should be reported as “total in bottom material.”

Total load refers to all of a constituent in transport. When referring to sediment, it includes suspended load plus bed load.

Total recoverable is the amount of a given constituent that is in solution after a representative suspended-sediment sample has been digested by a method (usually using a dilute acid solution) that results in dissolution of only readily soluble substances. Complete dissolution of all particulate matter is not achieved by the digestion treatment, and thus the determination represents something less than the “total” amount (that is, less than 95 percent) of the constituent present in the dissolved and suspended phases of the sample. To achieve comparability of analytical data, equivalent digestion procedures are required of all laboratories performing such analyses because different digestion procedures are likely to produce different analytical results.

Turbidity is a measurement of the collective optical properties of a water sample that cause light to be scattered and absorbed rather than transmitted in straight lines; the higher the intensity of scattered light, the higher the turbidity. Turbidity is expressed in nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) or Formazin turbidity units (FTU) depending on the method and equipment used.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC’s) are organic compounds that can be isolated from the water phase of a sample by purging the water sample with inert gas, such as helium, and subsequently analyzed by gas chromatography. Many VOC’s are manmade chemicals that are used and produced in the manufacture of paints, adhesives, petroleum products, pharmaceuticals, and refrigerants. They are often components of fuels, solvents, hydraulic fluids, paint thinners, and dry cleaning agents commonly used in urban settings. VOC contamination of drinking-water supplies is a human health concern because many are toxic and are known or suspected human carcinogens (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1996).

Water level is the water-surface elevation or stage of the free surface of a body of water above or below any datum (see “Gage height”), or the surface of water standing in a well, usually indicative of the position of the water table or other potentiometric surface.

Water table is the surface of a ground-water body at which the water is at atmospheric pressure.

Water-table aquifer is an unconfined aquifer within which is found the water table.

Water year in U.S. Geological Survey reports dealing with surface-water supply is the 12-month period October 1 through September 30. The water year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends and which includes 9 of the 12 months. Thus, the year ending September 30, 2000, is called the “2000 water year.”

WDR is used as an abbreviation for “Water-Data Report” in the REVISED RECORDS paragraph to refer to State annual hydrologic-data reports. (WRD was used as an abbreviation for “Water-Resources Data” in reports published prior to 1976.)

Weighted average is used in this report to indicate discharge-weighted average. It is computed by multiplying the discharge for a sampling period by the concentrations of individual constituents for the corresponding period and dividing the sum of the products by the sum of the discharges. A discharge-weighted average approximates the composition of water that would be found in a reservoir containing all the water passing a given location during the water year after thorough mixing in the reservoir.

Well is an excavation (pit, hole, tunnel), generally cylindrical in form and often walled in, drilled, dug, driven, bored, or jetted into the ground to such a depth as to penetrate water-yielding geologic material and allow the water to flow or to be pumped to the surface.

Wet weight refers to the weight of animal tissue or other substance including its contained water.

WSP is used as an abbreviation for “Water-Supply Paper” in reference to previously published reports

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 2000

PUBLICATIONS ON TECHNIQUES OF WATER-RESOURCES INVESTIGATIONS

The U.S. Geological Survey publishes a series of manuals describing procedures for planning and conducting specialized work in water-resources investigations. The material is grouped under major subject headings called books and is further divided into sections and chapters. For example, Section A of Book 3 (Applications of Hydraulics) pertains to surface water. The chapter, the unit of publication, is limited to a narrow field of subject matter. This format permits flexibility in revision and publication as the need arises.

The reports listed below are for sale by the U.S. Geological Survey, Branch of Information Services, Box 25286, Federal Center, Denver, Colorado 80225 (authorized agent of the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office). Prepayment is required. Remittance should be sent by check or money order payable to the U.S. Geological Survey. Prices are not included because they are subject to change. Current prices can be obtained by writing to the above address. When ordering or inquiring about prices for any of these publications, please give the title, book number, chapter number, and “U.S. Geological Survey Techniques of Water-Resources Investigations.”

Book 1. Collection of Water Data by Direct Measurement

Section D. Water Quality

1-D1. *Water temperature—influential factors, field measurement, and data presentation*, by H. H. Stevens, Jr., J.F. Ficke, and G. F. Smoot: USGS–TWRI Book 1, Chapter D1. 1975. 65 pages.

1-D2. *Guidelines for collection and field analysis of ground-water samples for selected unstable constituents*, by W.W. Wood: USGS–TWRI Book 1, Chapter D2. 1976. 24 pages.

Book 2. Collection of Environmental Data

Section D. Surface Geophysical Methods

2-D1. *Application of surface geophysics to ground-water investigations,* by A.A. R. Zohdy, G.P. Eaton, and D.R. Mabey: USGS–TWRI Book 2, Chapter D1. 1974. 116 pages.

2-D2. *Application of seismic-refraction techniques to hydrologic studies,* by F.P. Haeni: USGS–TWRI Book 2, Chapter D2. 1988. 86 pages.

Section E. Subsurface Geophysical Methods

2-E1. *Application of borehole geophysics to water-resources investigations,* by W.S. Keys and L.M. MacCary: USGS–TWRI Book 2, Chapter E1. 1971. 126 pages.

2-E2. *Borehole geophysics applied to ground-water investigations,* by W.S. Keys: USGS–TWRI Book 2, Chapter E2. 1990. 150 pages.

Section F. Drilling and Sampling Methods

2-F1. *Application of drilling, coring, and sampling techniques to test holes and wells*, by Eugene Shuter and W.E. Teasdale: USGS–TWRI Book 2, Chapter F1. 1989. 97 pages.

Book 3. Applications of Hydraulics

Section A. Surface-Water Techniques

3-A1. *General field and office procedures for indirect discharge measurements,* by M.A. Benson and Tate Dalrymple: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A1. 1967. 30 pages.

3-A2. *Measurement of peak discharge by the slope-area method,* by Tate Dalrymple and M.A. Benson: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A2. 1967. 12 pages.

3-A3. *Measurement of peak discharge at culverts by indirect methods,* by G.L. Bodhaine: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A3. 1968. 60 pages.

3-A4. *Measurement of peak discharge at width contractions by indirect methods,* by H.F. Matthai: USGS-TWRI Book 3, Chapter A4. 1967. 44 pages.

3-A5. *Measurement of peak discharge at dams by indirect methods,* by Harry Hulsing: USGS–TWRI Book 3. Chapter A5. 1967. 29 pages.

3-A6. *General procedure for gaging streams,* by R.W. Carter and Jacob Davidian: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A6. 1968. 13 pages.

3-A7. *Stage measurement at gaging stations,* by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A7. 1968. 28 pages.

3-A8. *Discharge measurements at gaging stations,* by T.J. Buchanan and W.P. Somers: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A8. 1969. 65 pages.

3-A9. *Measurement of time of travel in streams by dye tracing,* by F.A. Kilpatrick and J.F. Wilson, Jr.: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A9. 1989. 27 pages.

3-Al0. *Discharge ratings at gaging stations,* by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A10. 1984. 59 pages.

3-A11. *Measurement of discharge by the moving-boat method,* by G.F. Smoot and C.E. Novak: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A11. 1969. 22 pages.

3-A12. *Fluorometric procedures for dye tracing*, Revised, by J.F. Wilson, Jr., E.D. Cobb, and F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A12. 1986. 41 pages.

3-A13. *Computation of continuous records of streamflow*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A13. 1983. 53 pages.

3-A14. *Use of flumes in measuring discharge,* by F.A. Kilpatrick and V.R. Schneider: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A14. 1983. 46 pages.

3-A15. *Computation of water-surface profiles in open channels,* by Jacob Davidian: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A15. 1984. 48 pages.

3-A16. *Measurement of discharge using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick and E.D. Cobb: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A16. 1985. 52 pages.

3-A17. *Acoustic velocity meter systems,* by Antonius Laenen: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A17. 1985. 38 pages.

3-A18. *Determination of stream reaeration coefficients by use of tracers,* by F.A. Kilpatrick, R.E. Rathbun, Nobuhiro Yotsukura, G.W. Parker, and L.L. DeLong: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A18. 1989. 52 pages.

3-A19. *Levels at streamflow gaging stations*, by E.J. Kennedy: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A19. 1990. 31 pages.

3-A20. *Simulation of soluable waste transport and buildup in surface waters using tracers*, by F.A. Kilpatrick: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A20. 1993. 38 pages.

3-A21 *Stream-gaging cableways,* by C. Russell Wagner: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter A21. 1995. 56 pages.

Section B. Ground-Water Techniques

3-B1. *Aquifer-test design, observation, and data analysis,* by R.W. Stallman: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter B1. 1971. 26 pages.

3-B2. *Introduction to ground-water hydraulics, a programed text for self-instruction*, by G.D. Bennett: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter B2. 1976. 172 pages.

3-B3. *Type curves for selected problems of flow to wells in confined aquifers*, by J.E. Reed: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter B3. 1980. 106 pages.

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3-C2. *Field methods for measurement of fluvial sediment*, by Thomas K. Edwards and G. Douglas Glysson: USGS–TWRI Book 3, Chapter C2. 1988. 80 pages.

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4-B1. *Low-flow investigations,* by H.C. Riggs: USGS–TWRI Book 4, Chapter B1. 1972. 18 pages.

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WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 2000

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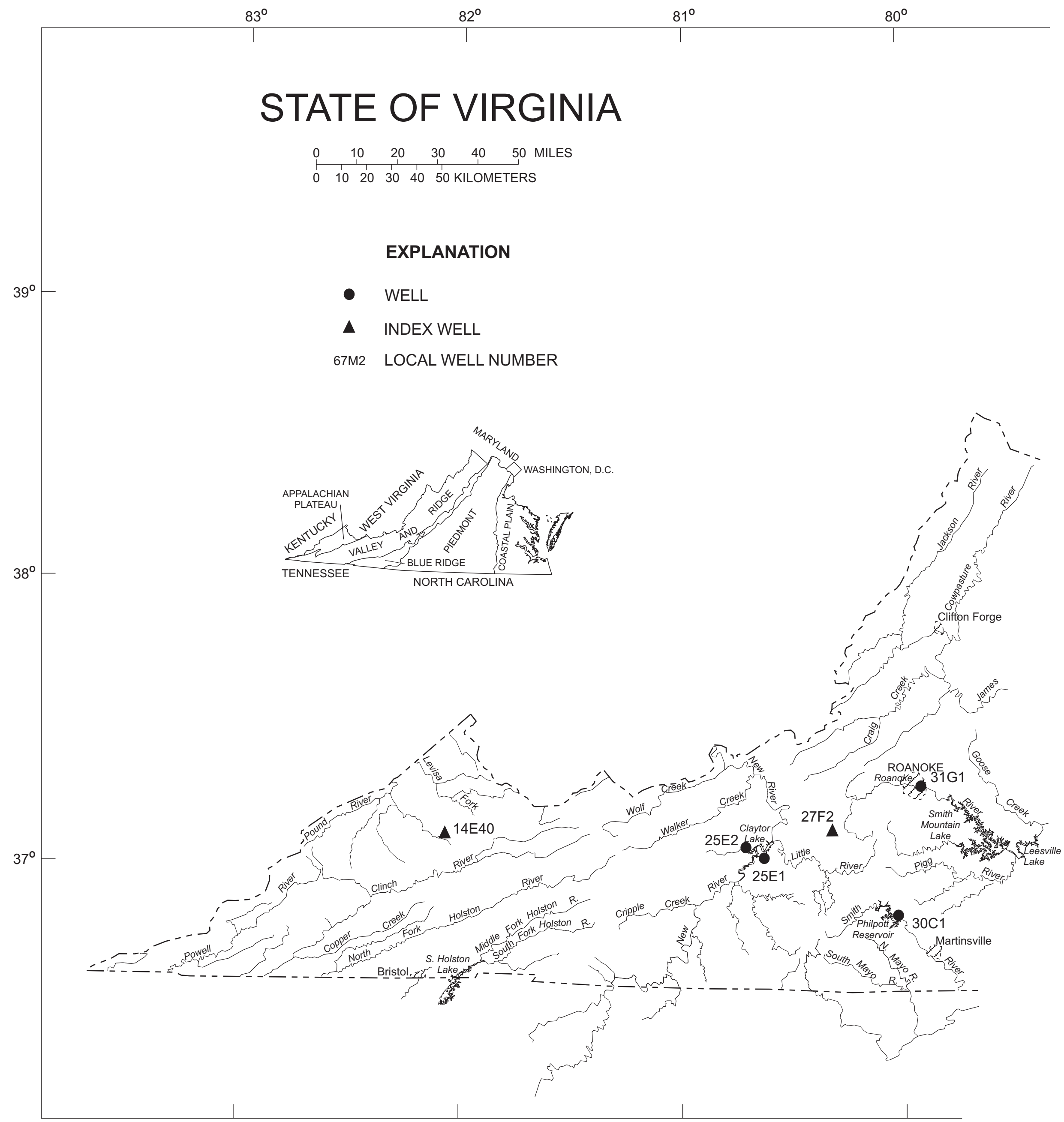
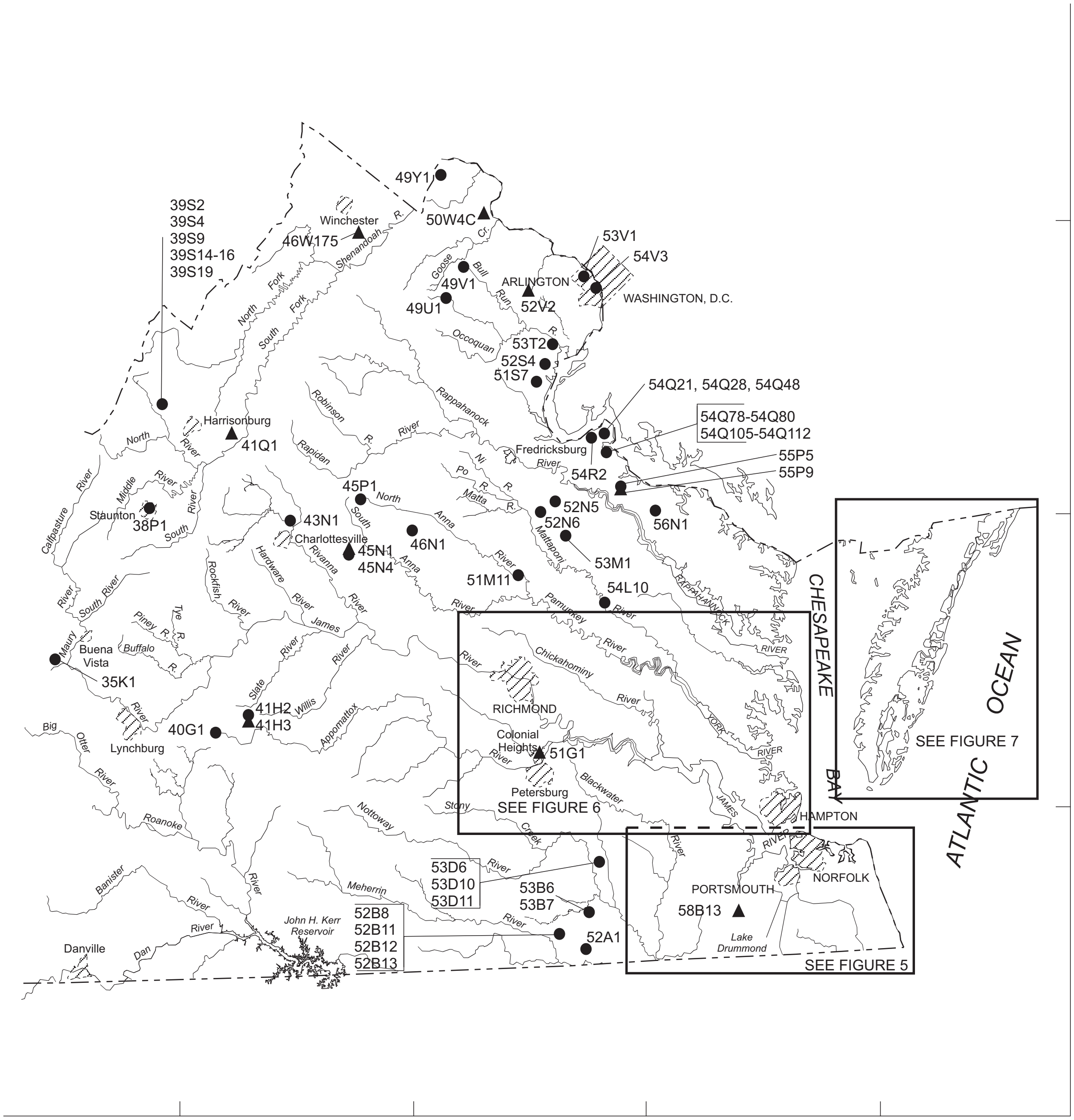


Figure 4. Location of ground-water observation wells.

WATER RESOURCES DATA - VIRGINIA, 2000



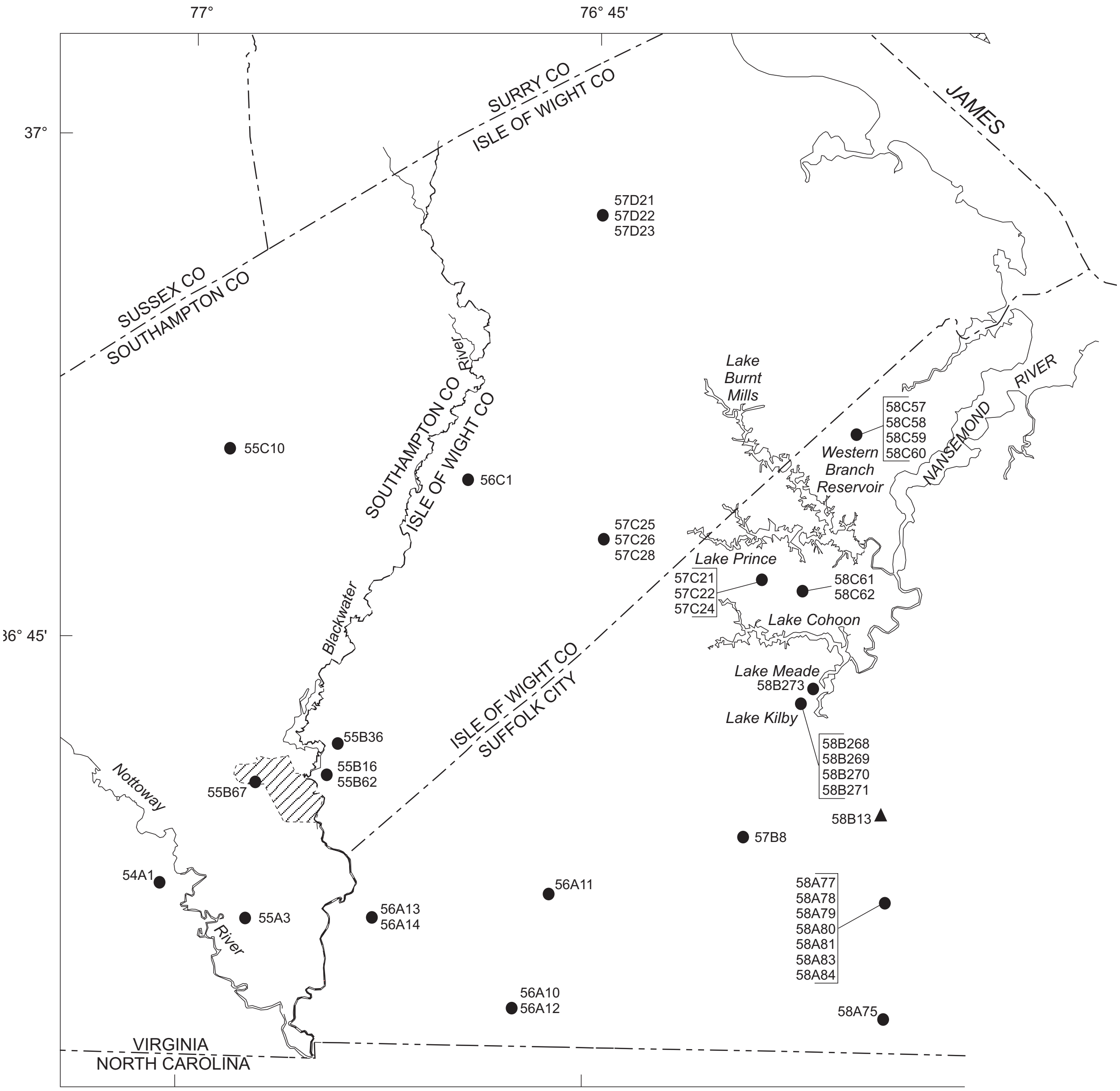
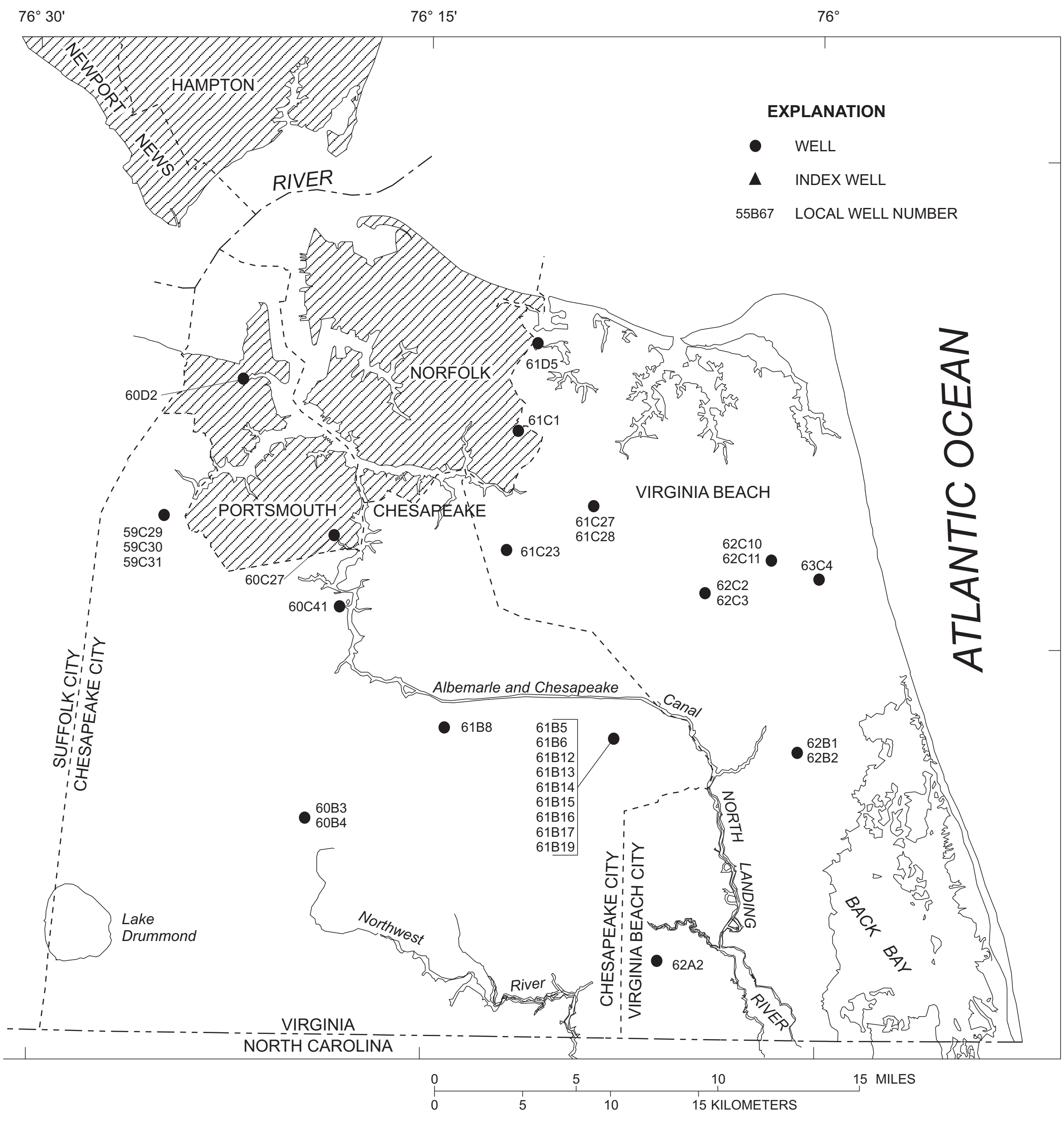


Figure 5. Location of ground-water observation wells in southeastern Virginia.


76° 30'
76° 15'
76°
NEWPORT NEWS
HAMPTON
RIVER
EXPLANATION
WELL
INDEX WELL
55B67 LOCAL WELL NUMBER
NORFOLK
61D5
60D2
61C1
VIRGINIA BEACH
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PORTSMOUTH
CHESAPEAKE
59C29
59C30
59C31
61C27
61C28
61C23
62C10
62C11
63C4
60C27
62C2
62C3
60C41
SUFFOLK CITY
CHESAPEAKE CITY
Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal
61B8
61B5
61B6
61B12
61B13
61B14
61B15
61B16
61B17
61B19
62B1
62B2
60B3
60B4
NORTH LANDING RIVER
Lake Drummond
Northwest River
CHESAPEAKE CITY
VIRGINIA BEACH CITY
62A2
BACK BAY
VIRGINIA
NORTH CAROLINA
0 5 10 15 MILES
0 5 10 15 KILOMETERS

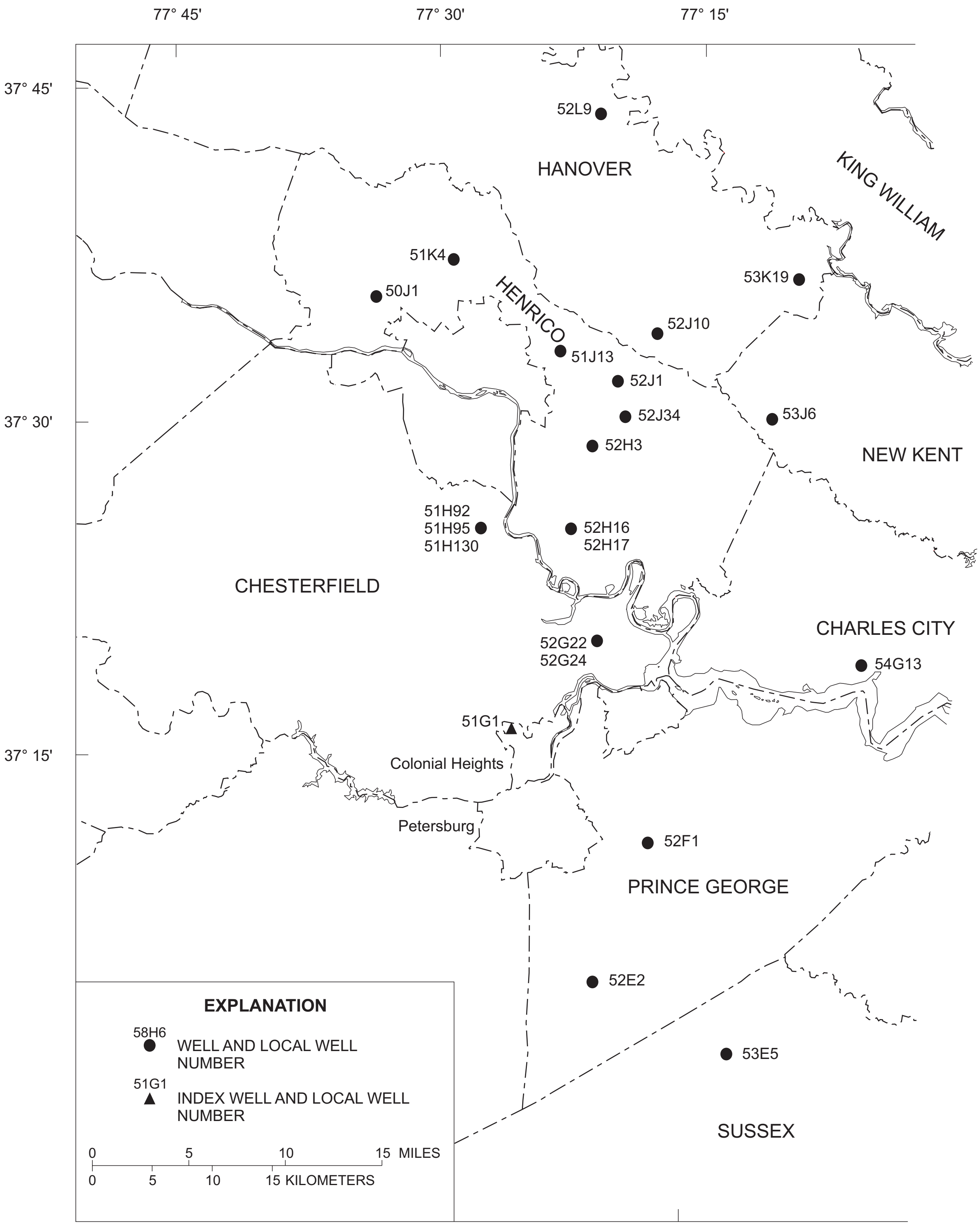
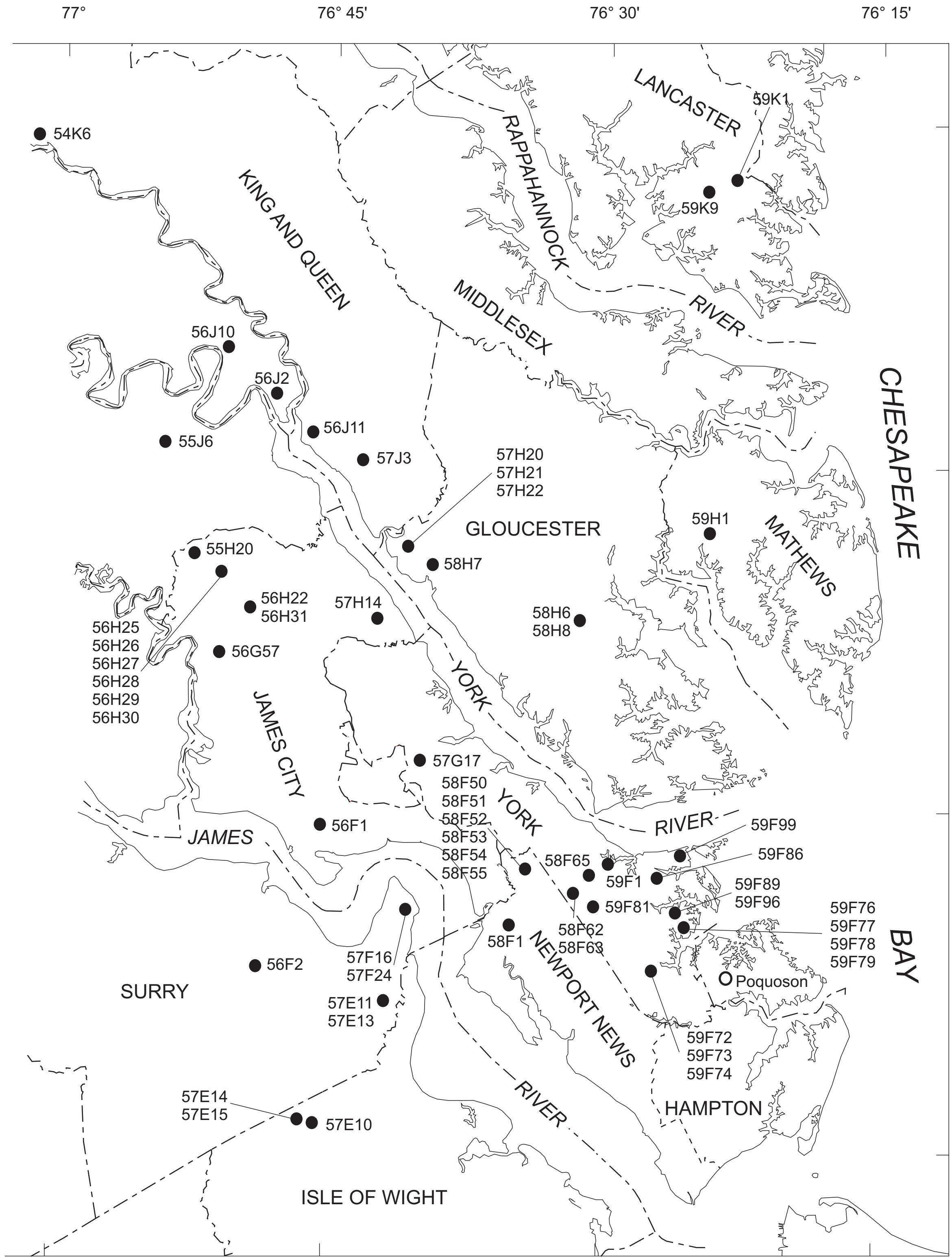


Figure 6. Location of ground-water observation wells on York-James peninsula and vicinity.


77°
76° 45'
76° 30'
76° 15'
LANCASTER
59K1
59K9
54K6
RAPPAHANNOCK
KING AND QUEEN
MIDDLESEX
RIVER
CHESAPEAKE
56J10
56J2
56J11
55J6
57J3
57H20
57H21
57H22
GLOUCESTER
59H1
MATHEWS
55H20
58H7
56H22
56H31
57H14
58H6
58H8
56H25
56H26
56H27
56H28
56H29
56H30
56G57
JAMES CITY
YORK
57G17
58F50
58F51
58F52
58F53
58F54
58F55
YORK
RIVER
59F99
59F86
56F1
JAMES
58F65
59F1
59F89
59F96
59F81
59F76
59F77
59F78
59F79
58F62
58F63
58F1
57F16
57F24
56F2
NEWPORT NEWS
BAY
Poquoson
SURRY
57E11
57E13
59F72
59F73
59F74
RIVER
HAMPTON
57E14
57E15
57E10
ISLE OF WIGHT

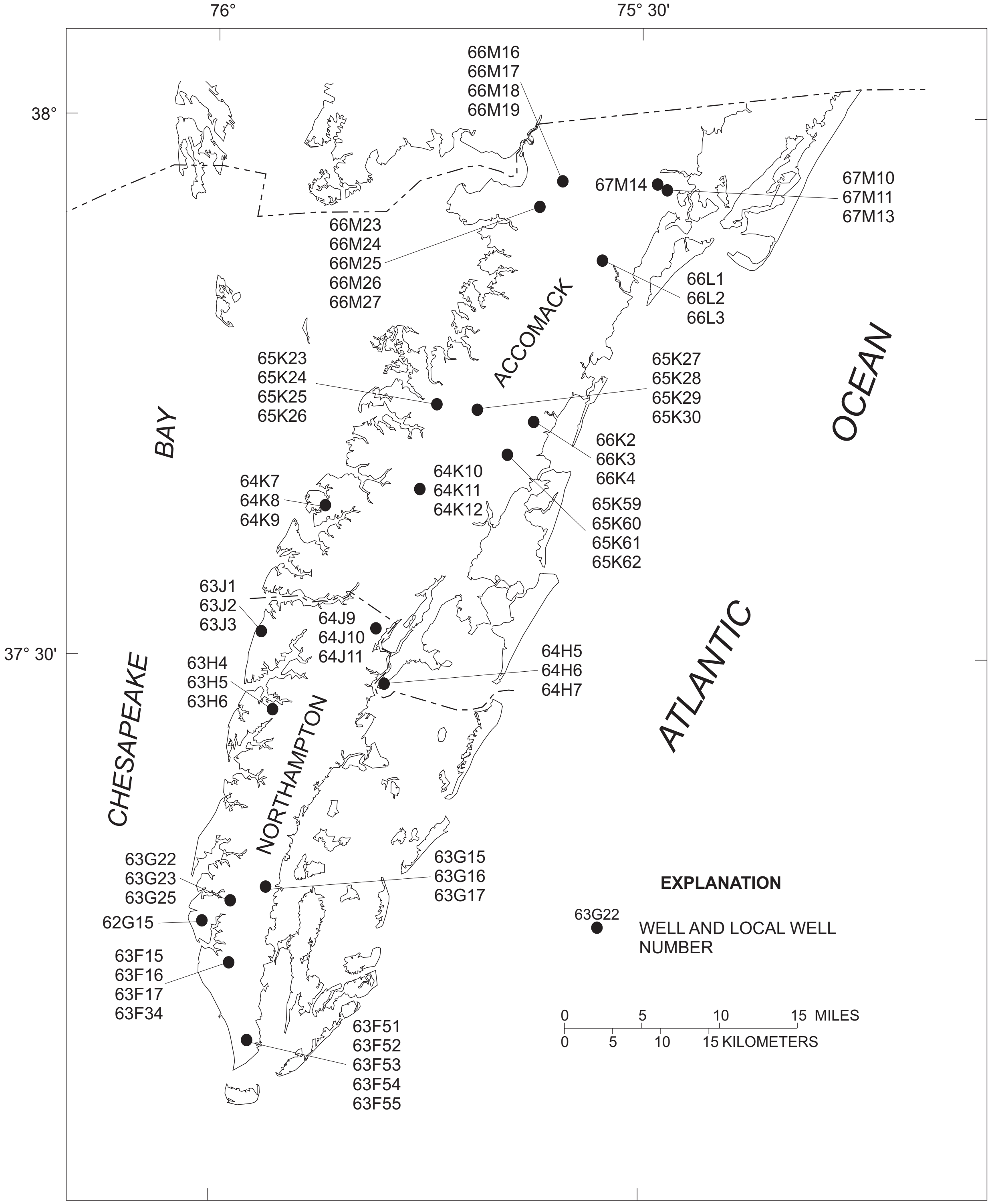


Figure 7. Location of ground-water observation wells on Delmarva peninsula.

GROUND-WATER-LEVEL RECORDS